

# Newport Mercury

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## The Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in 1846, and is now in its one hundred and fifty-ninth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the island and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting, reliable, editorial, state, local and general news, and is a most valuable medium for the dissemination of information. It is also a most valuable medium for the dissemination of information. It is also a most valuable medium for the dissemination of information.

## Local Matters.

### Board of Aldermen.

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, a communication was received from the commission on re-organization of the fire department calling attention to the violation of city ordinance in allowing the chief to buy supplies in open market, and also calling attention to the violation of the rule regarding others than members of the department riding in the city apparatus. The board voted to rescind from its resolution allowing the chief to purchase supplies, and directed him to present his requisitions. They also called to his attention the matter of riding on apparatus. However, Mayor Boyle took occasion to remark that the commission was merely keeping itself alive by not making a report to the representative council.

Weekly bills and payrolls were approved, and other routine matters were disposed of. A claim for damages of \$1000 from Mrs. Harry Riding of Providence, and one of \$2000 from her husband were received and referred to the city solicitor. Mrs. Riding claims that she sustained injuries by a fall on Commercial wharf on July 14, by reason of a defective sidewalk, and the claim of her husband is for loss of his wife's services. The Mayor thought the wharf was a private way and therefore the city was not liable but the city solicitor thought that the matter had better be looked into.

The garibians at Fort Adams and Greble are beginning to assume their normal proportions after a summer of depletion. Wednesday night a company returned to Fort Greble, after several months' tour of duty at the Plattsburg Training Camp, and early the next morning two companies returned from the Mexican border, one being from Fort Adams and the other from Fort Greble. The special train of 12 cars was due to arrive here Wednesday evening, but on account of delays it was long after midnight when it reached here and the men remained on board until after daylight when they were returned to their posts.

Mrs. William A. Aland of Middletown, Conn., was suddenly stricken with apoplexy and died in a few minutes on board the yacht of Alfred P. Lasher of New York in Newport harbor on Thursday evening. Mrs. Aland had been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lasher on a short cruise and had apparently been as well as usual until her fatal seizure. A physician was summoned, but life was extinct when he arrived. Mr. Aland was notified by telegraph and arrived here on Friday to take the body home.

Mr. Arthur J. Leary, head gardener in the Newport estate of Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, died very suddenly on Thursday after being stricken with a heart ailment. He was making preparations to attend the State convention of the Liberatorians in Providence, to which he was a delegate, when he was stricken. He was unmarried, and made his home with his sister.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones has sent to the State Board of Health a check for \$1000 to be used to buy braces and in other ways to relieve sufferers from infantile paralysis in the State. The check represents the proceeds from the entertainment given recently at the home of Mrs. Jones, when the hunt pictures of the Maine were shown.

A new phase of the crushed stone quarry has developed over on the north side of the island. It has been made to the fact that the stone on Second street is not from the quarry but from the quarry on the north side of the island. The quarry on the north side of the island is the one that has been making the stone on Second street.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hazard have been to North Woodstock, N. H., for a two weeks' visit.

### To Form Cavalry Troop.

Ernst Voigt's Newport Cavalcade, which won much applause in the Preparedness parade on the Fourth of July, is likely to form the nucleus of a troop of cavalry in this vicinity. Steps have been taken to form a permanent organization and procure a charter and it is quite probable that the organization will become a part of the National Guard of Rhode Island.

A meeting was held in Red Men's Hall on Tuesday evening, at which a large proportion of the Cavalcade were present. Mr. Voigt explained the purpose of the meeting, and it was voted to apply for a charter for a permanent organization. It was voted to place a limit on membership of 100, exclusive of officers, and if this number is reached a very effective organization can be made. The young men of this vicinity will therefore have an opportunity to become efficient in cavalry drill, both for pleasure and for use in time of emergency.

In order to take advantage of the fine weather in the fall the work of organizing the troop will be pushed as rapidly as possible. Another meeting will be held next week, at which it is hoped that many new names will be added to the roster.

### Artillery Company Presentations

Two presentations of the new arms to the Newport Artillery Company took place at Morton Park on Saturday afternoon, the presentation being made by Mr. Lawrence J. Gillespie, and accepted by Lieutenant Colonel Robert C. Ebbes. Senator Henry F. Lipsett addressed the company and Chaplain Stanley C. Hughes expressed the thanks of the command for the gift. Following the presentation a short street parade was made with the new arms and equipment.

After the company returned to the Armory Lieutenant Colonel Robert C. Ebbes was completely surprised by the presentation to him of a handsome gold watch, suitably engraved, by the enlisted men of the command, in token of their appreciation of his efforts in their behalf. The presentation was made by Sergeant John H. Feltham, and the recipient responded gracefully, although taken completely by surprise.

### Political Activity Beginning.

Politics is beginning to warm up, and the names of many possible candidates for various offices, both at the city and State election, are heard on the streets. Mayor Patrick J. Boyle has been mentioned as a strong possibility for the Democratic nomination for State Senator, and Representative Max Levy has been spoken of as a candidate for Mayor. Alderman John J. Peckham has taken out nomination papers for re-nomination to the board of aldermen from the third ward, and Mr. Fred P. Lee has been mentioned as a possible candidate in the same field. There has been no particular change in the contest for the Republican nomination for Congressman from this district, both Senator Ezra Dixon of Bristol, and Mr. Guy Norman of Newport being still in the field. The district convention will be held in Providence on October 11th, immediately following the State convention. The local caucuses and city convention will be held a few days earlier.

The school committee of the town of Bristol has elected W. W. Lee, Jr., of Malden, Mass., as principal of the Colt High School to succeed Wallace R. Brown of this city, whom the committee dismissed. However, Mr. Brown does not consider the case closed and has filed his appeal with the State commissioner of education. Through his attorney he has declined to surrender keys, books and papers pertaining to the office. The superintendent of schools of the town has resigned and his resignation has been accepted. The chances are that the school system will deteriorate to some extent because of the controversy.

With the close of the yachting season this fall, a start will be made on the extensive alterations to the Newport station of the New York Yacht Club. The wharf will be extended out to the harbor line, and considerable dredging will be done, so that large vessels can come in to the wharf. An entire new building will be erected on the wharf, and the building will be one of the finest of the stations of the New York Yacht Club along the coast. The work will be completed in the spring.

Colonel Henry C. Davis, who has been in command of the Narragansett Bay Defense District for about a year, has been retired from active service in the army because of physical disability. He left Fort Adams on sick leave some three months ago, during which time he has been visiting relatives in New Jersey with Mrs. Davis. Colonel John P. Hens, who has been on duty at the Naval War College, will be the new commandant of the Narragansett Bay District.

### School Committee.

The first regular meeting of the school committee for the fall season was held on Monday evening. Ordinarily this would have been the first day of school, and Superintendent Lull would have had a report to make of congestion in the schools, but as the opening had been postponed for two weeks at the suggestion of the board of health there was no report to make. However, considerable business was transacted.

The report of the finance committee showed some rapidly dwindling balances, and in the light and power appropriation there was an actual deficit. However, the committee voted to remedy this by transferring to that account the amount received as rental for the Rogers High School assembly hall, and the situation will be thoroughly studied before asking the representative council for additional appropriations.

On recommendation of the committee on teachers, Miss Jennie Reid was given leave of absence for two months in order to recuperate from illness. On recommendation of the committee on buildings and janitors, Mr. Frank P. Gomes was elected assistant janitor of the new John Clarke school at a salary of \$500 per year. This committee reported on the repairs that had been made to buildings during the summer, and mentioned more that could have been made but for lack of funds.

Superintendent Lull presented the approval by the State Board of Education of the Rogers High School for a period of one year. Approval for the regular term of three years was not granted because the school is short on teaching force. It was suggested that there is a balance available for the employment of another teacher, but the matter was allowed to rest for the present.

The report of the Plumbing Inspector as to the condition in the school buildings, transmitted through the board of health, was read with considerable interest. A number of changes in plumbing were recommended, and the board voted to procure an estimate to lay before the representative council when the appropriations are made for next year.

Two petitions of parents asking for permission for their children to attend some other school than the one in whose bounds they live, were granted. The necessity for an addition to the Rogers High School was again brought up, and it was voted that the old committee be re-appointed to prepare data for submission to the representative council.

A gang of young men attacked Officer MacDonald of the Newport police force late Saturday night, and gave him a severe beating after he had admonished them to behave themselves. The affair occurred on Callender avenue, and the gang had dispersed before the reserves reached the scene. However, the officer had recognized some of his assailants, and three men were brought before the court Monday morning. One pleaded not guilty and was held for trial in \$2000 bail, one paid a fine, and the third was committed in lack of funds to pay his fine.

Mount Olivet Baptist Church, which has been without a pastor since the resignation of Rev. William B. Reed to accept a call to the pastorate of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church of Hartford, Conn., has voted to extend a call to Rev. William J. Lucas of Flushing, N. Y., and it is believed that he will accept. Rev. Mr. Lucas has occupied the local pulpit here several times, and was much liked by the congregation.

At the last meeting of William Ellery Chapter, D. A. R., held with Mrs. Albert C. Landers on Rhode Island avenue on Tuesday, a committee was appointed to formulate plans for the observance of the Chapter's birthday on October 27. This is generally one of the pleasantest affairs of the year.

Mr. Alphonso Barker died on Tuesday at the residence of his son, Mr. J. Herbert Barker, aged 72 years. He had been in poor health for a long time. He was formerly janitor of the Calvert school and was for a time the sexton of the First Baptist Church.

Daniel Francis Sheehan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Sheehan of this city, will be ordained to the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church in New York to-day, and will celebrate his first mass at St. Joseph's Church in this city to-morrow.

Representative Max Levy was the speaker on Tuesday evening at the meeting of the citizenship class being conducted at the Y. M. C. A., for the benefit of those who are planning to take out naturalization papers.

It is understood that Mr. and Mrs. James Gordon Bennett have leased a cottage here for next summer, having been greatly pleased with the few weeks that they have spent in Newport this summer.

### Newport County Fair.

The annual Newport County Fair, the biggest and best purely agricultural fair in this vicinity, will take place next week, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and promises to eclipse even its own previous record in point of interest. Mr. I. Lincoln Sherman, the efficient and energetic president of the Newport County Agricultural Society, has devoted much of his time for many weeks to developing the plans for the fair, and has arranged a programme that promises to be of interest to all.

The hundreds of agricultural, live stock, and household exhibits of themselves will be well worth a visit, and in addition to these there are many special entertainments of more than ordinary merit. On Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock there will be an automobile parade, for which two prizes are offered: first an automobile; second, a silver cup. On Wednesday there will be a football game at 3:00 o'clock between two well known teams. Thursday will be Governor's Day, when many of the prominent citizens of the State will be present, and in the evening there will be speeches by Governor Beekman and others.

Friday will be devoted to the children in general and the Boy Scouts in particular. There will be a doll carriage parade at 2 o'clock, followed by races and games. A spelling match will take place in the theatre at 7:00 o'clock.

The Horse Show, which has proven such a popular feature for the past two years, will be larger than ever this year, additional classes having been included in the programme. This will take place on Thursday, and some of the finest horses in this section have been entered.

The famous Seventh Artillery Band will be in attendance at the Fair each day, and there will be free dancing each afternoon and evening, with prize dancing on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

The Newport County Fair is not for the purpose of making money, but is to interest all the people of Newport County in better agriculture and better living generally. The Fair has always been kept free from obnoxious characters and from entertainments of a questionable nature, and is as clean and wholesome as any exhibition given anywhere. But this does not mean that it is dull—far from it.

Mr. Ivan L. Fisher, a machinist in the planning department at the Torpedo Station, died on Wednesday after a short illness. He had been suffering from diabetes for about a year and had been at the Newport Hospital for treatment for about a week. He was an active member of Rhode Island Lodge of Odd Fellows, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

It is reported from France that William Thaw, the daring American aviator, has had his right arm permanently crippled by a German bullet. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw of Pittsburg, who have a handsome residence on Bellevue avenue. Lieutenant Thaw has done considerable aviation work in and about Newport.

A proposition was recently submitted to the civilian employees at the Torpedo Station to have a half-holiday each Saturday afternoon, instead of their regular vacation period with pay. This proposition has been voted down by the employees, who prefer to retain their annual vacation period.

Burning rubbish on the site of the new Federal building Tuesday evening, was the cause of a call on the fire department. Neighbors were greatly annoyed by the smoke and Combination No. 2 was sent to the scene to put an end to the nuisance.

Very few of the summer residences have been closed as yet, although the reason of extensive entertainments is about over. Most of the families that are still here are content to rest quietly and recuperate after the season's activities.

Mrs. James B. M. Grosvenor, who died at Murray Bay, Canada, on Tuesday was well known in Newport, being the sister-in-law of Miss Rosa Grosvenor and of the late William Grosvenor. She had frequently visited in Newport.

Mr. Henry L. Howatt, a well known insurance agent, won the Ford automobile that was offered on chances at the annual fair for the benefit of St. Joseph's Church.

The furnishings for the new John Clarke school are coming in in considerable quantities, although some articles are still delayed by the freight congestion.

Governor R. Livingston Beekman has returned from the Virginia Hot Springs, much refreshed and ready for the strenuous fall campaign.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Bunick have returned from their vacation which was spent at Kingston, R. I.

### Superior Court.

The October session of the Superior Court for Newport County will open in this city on Monday, October 2, after the long summer recess. There will be a number of civil cases to be tried at this session, and there will be several matters for the consideration of the grand jury. The divorce docket promises to be a good sized one, so that, as usual, the October session will probably be a long one.

The following have been warned to serve as jurors from the city of Newport for the October session:

Grand—Archibald McDonald, music teacher, Henry Polrat, shoemaker, Timothy O'Connor, gardener, Timothy Murphy, John E. McDough, carpenter, John Moriarty, laborer, Nicholas Mitchell, saloon, Timothy T. Murphy, clerk, Henry T. Maxwell, sleazebitter, James Galzin, gardener, Theodore Bizakli, confectioneer, George Hahn, dry goods, James Jones, laborer.

Petit—Robert Crabbe, caretaker, Joseph Carl, clerk, Robert F. Backeller, clerk, Frank M. Coggeshall, electrician, Alexander Broth, Jr., merchant, Edward T. Bosworth, 24, wire cloth, Patrick J. Boyle, gardener, W. Foster Collins, tinmith, George H. Callahan, insurance, Thomas C. Allen, Jr., clerk, William Binney, gentleman, Eben D. Congdon, carpenter, Richard O'Neill, upholsterer, John J. Coffey.

Traffic Officer Butler, at the Bull and Spring street traffic stand, and other police officers had a lively struggle with a burly colored man named Frank Bennett Wednesday afternoon. Bennett had been accused of knocking down a woman in whose house he boarded, and when Officer Butler arrested him he offered resistance. Patrolman Shea went to his assistance, and both men had all they could do to hold their prisoner until the patrol wagon arrived with another policeman on board. The combined efforts of the three were necessary to get him into the wagon, and even then his struggles were not at an end.

A large number of Newporters went to the Kingston Fair on Thursday, Governor's day, when leading political workers from all parts of the State assembled on the grounds. Governor Beekman was unable to attend, being confined to his home with trouble in his ear, which is being treated by a physician. However, his fast motor boat, Shark, took over Executive Secretary J. Henry Reuter, and a number of guests from Newport. Mr. Guy Norman also took a number of guests in his motor patrol boat.

Miss Louise B. Scott has offered a flagstaff and flag for the Veteran avenue playground as a memorial to her brother, the late George I. Scott, who died very suddenly a little over a year ago. The staff will be one of the finest that can be turned out at the local shipyard, and will have two flags, one for pleasant and one for inclement weather.

Mr. George I. Scott was a man of more than usually patriotic spirit, and was in reality the founder of the aeroplane fund for the Rhode Island National Guard, which was successfully established after his death.

Mr. W. Earl Dodge proposes to establish a training school for aviators this winter at his camp at Jacksonville, Florida, for the purpose of preparing young men for the service of the United States. Mr. Dodge has had an aviation camp here all summer, and has done much flying over the city and harbor.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Emma C. Woolford and Mr. Julian Huntington Durfee, and the wedding will take place in the near future. Mr. Durfee is a son of the late George H. Durfee of Fall River, and has a large interest in the Broadway Garage in this city.

Captain Homer B. Grant, who has served as Adjutant at Fort Adams for a number of years, has been transferred to Sparrowsburg, S. C., and left the Fort on Wednesday. He will spend some time touring the White Mountains with Mrs. Grant before going to his new post.

The Newport police force has gone back into winter quarters, the special summer police being relieved from duty on Thursday, except those that are substituting for the regular men who are off duty on furlough or sick leave.

Mr. John J. Moore, Jr., who has been engaged in newspaper work in this city for some time, has gone to Hanover, N. H., where he will enter Dartmouth College.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick have returned to their Newport residence, after a summer spent in touring New England.

Ex-Alderman Michael F. Kelly has been elected to the head of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in the State of Rhode Island.

Rev. and Mrs. C. L. B. B. B. will spend the month of October visiting relatives in Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald J. Sherman are enjoying a vacation in Winchendon, Mass.

### PORTSMOUTH.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

Mrs. Frank Willard of Providence, who has been spending the summer with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Chase, has been engaged to teach the McCurtis School for the coming year.

Mr. Howard Pearce has gone to Philadelphia, Pa., to enter the training camp.

The Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church held its regular meeting with Mrs. William E. Spencer of Water street. After the business meeting the evening was spent socially with music and games. Refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Fremont Gracell have been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Earl Aling of Waltham, Mass.

Mrs. Tracy P. Lowe has been entertaining her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Charles Lowe of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Daniels have been entertaining the latter's sister, Mrs. Lewis Daniels, and her husband Mr. Daniels and their daughter, Mrs. Myra Daniels of Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Anthony have been entertaining Miss Anna Anthony of Providence.

The quarantine has been removed from the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Matthews as their child has recovered from the attack of infantile paralysis.

The officers of the Newport County Agricultural Society are working hard completing plans for the fair which will be held next week. Many novelties are promised, and many new features are planned. There is one new building added this year.

Mrs. David B. Anthony entertained in honor of Joseph and Josephine Ross, by entertaining about twenty children a lot of them accompanied by their mothers. The lawn was prettily decorated with Japanese lanterns, and here the children played games. Tables were set out of doors, supper was served, the tables being decorated with flowers.

A case of infantile paralysis was discovered by Dr. Storrs recently. The child is John Cabrol four years old the son of Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Cabrol of Locust avenue. The child had been ailing for several days when found.

Mr. Charles Holman has hired the Rose Cottage on Sprague street, and with his wife will move there soon.

The monthly meeting of the town council and probate court was held at the town hall Monday afternoon with all the members present. In the town council the following were appointed special constables to serve at the Newport County Fair next week: Walter A. Sowie, William F. H. Sowie, William Cummings, Arthur A. Sherman, J. Fred Sherman, Benjamin P. Sherman, Frank F. Sherman, Charles E. Boyd, William Anthony, Warren R. Sherman. The town treasurer was authorized to purchase a safe suitable for the treasurer's records. A number of bills were allowed and ordered paid. In probate court inventories of the estates of Herbert E. Horan, William A. Chase, and Berkeley A. Wyatt, were allowed and ordered recorded. The first and final account of Benjamin F. C. Boyd, administrator of the estate of Maria W. Boyd, was allowed and ordered recorded.

At the annual meeting of the Young People's branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union held with Miss Alice Ayler Monday afternoon the following officers were elected: President, Miss Marguerite Holman; Vice-president, M. Finis Macomber; secretary, Elsie Brown, treasurer, Helen Walker; corresponding secretary, Edna Norbury; flower mission superintendent, Isabelle Truax; program committee, M. Finis Macomber and Alice Ayler. Considerable business was transacted in regard to a lunch tent at the Newport County Fair.

Mr. William G. Albrow has been spending the week in Vermont, with his son David Albrow, who is employed there by the state.

Mrs. Almira E. Tallman was called to Wakefield the first of the week by the serious illness of Mr. Albertine E. Tallman.

The annual meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance was held with the president, Mrs. Eunice A. Greene, Tuesday afternoon. After the opening exercises several communications were read and matters of importance discussed. The following delegates were appointed to attend the convention in Providence, October 4: Mrs. John Lowden, Mrs. George A. Faulkner, Mrs. Lillian Borden; alternates, Mrs. Kate Bailey, Mrs. Lillian Freeborn, Mrs. Andrew Walker. The secretary's and treasurer's reports were read. The president gave her annual address, urging renewed effort during the coming year. The following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. Eunice A. Greene. Vice Presidents—Friends Church, Mrs. Edward Kelsey; Christian Church, Mrs. Robert Downing; Methodist Episcopal Church, Mrs. John Lowden. Secretary—Mrs. George A. Faulkner. Treasurer—Mrs. Thomas J. Sweet. Department Superintendents—Evangelistic work, Mrs. Richard R. Macomber; Literature, Mrs. Charles Grinnell; Social purity, Mrs. Ruth Borden, with Mrs. George Brawley as associate; flower mission, Mrs. Emma Sherman; medical temperance and health, Mrs. Eunice A. Greene; foreign work, Miss Edna Sherman, Mrs. Walter Sowie, Mrs. George Brawley, Mrs. Warren R. Sherman, Mrs. Frank Tallman, Mrs. Andrew Walker; press work, Mrs. Lillian Borden; scientific temperance instruction, Mrs. Louis M. Plimney; work among soldiers and sailors, Mrs. Warren R. Sherman; cooperation with missionary societies, Mrs. Lillian Borden. For lack of time the department superintendents' reports were deferred until a future meeting. The meeting closed with prayer by Rev. Edward Kelsey.

Rev. Mr. Peck will preach next Sunday at St. Mary's.



## CHAPTER IV.

## Whitaker Missing.

It was one o'clock in the morning before Whitaker allowed himself to be persuaded; fatigue re-enforced every stubborn argument of Peter Stark's to overcome his resistance. "Oh, have your own way," he said at length, unconsciously iterating the words that had won him a bride. "If it must be . . ."

Beyond drawing heavily on his bank and sending Drummond a brief note, Whitaker failed to renew communication with his home. He sank into a state of semi-apathetic content. The Adventure was five months out of port before he began to be conscious that he was truly accused. There came a gradual thickening of the shadows that threatened to eclipse his existence. And then, one day as they dined with the lovely trader of an isolated station in the D'Entrecasteaux Islands, he fell from his chair as if poleaxed. He regained consciousness only to sliver with the chill of the wind that's fanned by the wings of death. It was impossible to move him. The agonies of the damned were his when, with exquisite gentleness, they lifted him to a bed. . . .

Stark sailed in the Adventure before sunset of the same day, purposing to fetch a surgeon from Port Moresby. Whitaker said a last farewell to his friend, knowing in his soul that they would never meet again. Then he composed himself to die quietly. But the following morning brought a hapchance trading schooner to the island, and with it, in the estate of supercargo, a scrupulous Scotch gentleman who had been a famous specialist of London before drink laid him by the heels. He performed a heroic operation upon Whitaker within an hour, announced by althall that the patient would recover, and the next day walked with his ship to end his days in some abandoned Australian boozing-keel—as Whitaker learned in Sydney several months later.

In the same place, and at the same time, he received his first authentic news of the fate of the Adventure. The yacht had struck on an uncharted reef, in heavy weather, and had foundered almost immediately. Of her entire company, a solitary sailor managed to cling to a life-raft until picked up, a week after the wreck, by a tramp steamer on whose decks he gaped out his news and his life in the same breath.

Whitaker hunted up an account of the disaster in the files of a local newspaper. He read that the owner, Peter Stark, Esq., and his guest, H. M. Whitaker, Esq., both of New York, had gone down with the vessel. There was also a cable dispatch from New York detailing Peter Stark's social and financial prominence—evidence that the news had been cabled home. To all who knew him Whitaker was as dead as Peter Stark.

"There is a world outside the one you know  
To which for curiosity 'Eli can't compare;  
It is the place where witful missings go.  
As we can testify, for we are there."

Kipling's lines buzzed through his head more than once in the course of the next few years; for he was "there." They were years of such vagabondage as only the South Seas countenance; neither unhappy nor very strenuous, nor yet scarred by the tooth of poverty. Whitaker had between four and five thousand dollars in traveler's checks which he converted into cash while in Sydney. Memory of the wreck of the Adventure was already fading from the Australian mind; no one dreamed of challenging the signature of a man seven months dead. And as certainly and as quietly as the memory, Whitaker faded away; Hugh Morten took his place, and Sydney knew him no more, nor did any other parts wherein he had answered to his rightful name.

The money stayed by him handsomely. Thanks to a strong constitution in a tough body (now that its malignant demon was exorcised) he found it easy to pick up a living by one means or another. Indeed, he played many parts in as many fields before joining hands with a young Englishman he had grown to like and entering upon what seemed a forlorn bid for fortune. Thereafter he prospered amazingly.

When at length he did make up his mind to go home, he was in Melbourne with Lynch, his partner. Whitaker passed old friends in the street. They were George Presbury and his wife—Anne Forsythe that was—self-evident tourists, looking the town over between steamers. Presbury, with no thought in his bumptious head of meeting Hugh Whitaker before the day of judgment, looked at and through him without a hint of recognition; but his wife was another person altogether. Whitaker could not be blind to the surprise and perplexity that shone in her eyes, even though he pretended to be blind to her own secret; but after his first glance he turned away, so that he could not see her.

H. M. W.

feel her inquiring stare boring into it.

The incident made him think; and he remembered that he was now a man of independent fortune and of idle hands as well. After prolonged consideration he suddenly decided, told Lynch to look out for his interests and expect him back when he should see him, and booked for London by a Royal Mail boat—all in half a day. From London Mr. Hugh Morten crossed immediately to New York on the Olympic, landing in the month of April—nearly six years to a day from the time he had left his native land.

He put up at the Ritz-Carlton, precisely as any foreigner might be expected to do, and remained Hugh Morten while he prowled around the city and found himself. Now and again in the course of his wanderings he encountered well-remembered faces, but always without eliciting the slightest gleam of recognition; circumstances that only went to prove how thoroughly dead and buried he was in the estimation of his day and generation.

Nothing, indeed, seemed as he remembered it. But his ultimate utterance awakening to the truth that his home had outgrown him fell upon the fourth afternoon following his return, when a total but most affable gentleman presented himself to Whitaker's consideration with a bogus name and a genuine offer to purchase him a drink, and promptly attempted to enmesh him in a confidence game that had degenerated into a vaudeville joke in the days when both of them had worn knickerbockers. Whitaker privately admitted that he was outclassed, that it was time for him to seek the protection of his friends.

He began with Drummond. The latter, of course, had moved his offices. Whitaker found him independently established in an imposing suite in the



"Whitaker!" He gasped. "My God!"

Woolworth Building—found him an ashen-faced man of thirty-five, who clutched the side of his roll-top desk as if to save himself from falling. "Whitaker!" he gasped. "My God!" "Flattered," said Whitaker. "I'm sure."

He derived considerable mischievous amusement from Drummond's patent stupefaction. It was all so right and proper—as it should have been. He considered his a highly satisfactory resurrection. Seldom does a scene pass off as one plans it; but Drummond played up his part in a most public-spirited fashion—gratifying to say the least.

It took him some minutes to recover, Whitaker standing by and beaming. He remarked changes, changes as striking as the improvement in Drummond's fortunes. Physically his expartner had gone off a bit; the sedentary life led by the average successful man of business in New York had marked his person unmistakably. Only his face seemed as it had always been—sharply handsome and strong. Whitaker remembered that he had always somewhat meanly envied Drummond his good looks; he himself had been fashioned after the new order of architecture—with a steel frame.

He discovered that they were both talking at once—furiously—and not without surprise, that he had a great deal more enlightenment to impart to Drummond than he had foreseen.

"You've got an economical streak in you when it comes to correspondence," Drummond commented, offering Whitaker a sheet of paper he had just taken from a tin document-box. That's Exhibit A."

Whitaker read aloud:

Dear Dr. I'm not feeling well, so off for a vacation. Burke has just been in and put me in retirement of my estate. I'm enclosed herewith my check for your share. Sincerely,  
H. M. W.

Drummond; "But I'd like to know why the deuce you couldn't let a fellow know how ill you were?"

"That's so. And you never heard—?" "Merely a rumor ran round. More than that nothing—until we heard that the Adventure had been lost, half a year later."

"I'm sorry," said Whitaker contritely. "It was thoughtless . . ."

"But that isn't all," Drummond interrupted. "Exhibit B—came in a day or so later."

"Yes," Whitaker recognized the document. "I remember fastidiously writing to you before we turned in that night."

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"Mrs. Whitaker may have desired to marry again immediately. If I'm any judge of human nature, she argued that repayment of the loan wiped out every obligation. Feminine logic, perhaps, but—"

Whitaker nodded in somber abstraction.

"You may not," continued Drummond with light malice, "have been so generous, so considerate and chivalric, after all."

"Oh, cut that!" growled Whitaker, unphased. "I never meant to come back."

"Then why did you?"

"Oh . . . I don't know. Chiefly because I caught Anne Presbury's sharp eyes on me in Melbourne—as I said a while ago. At the worst—what you suggest has really happened—it's an open-and-shut case; no one's going to blame the woman; and it ought to be easy enough to secure a separation or divorce."

"You'd consent to that?" inquired Drummond intently.

"It's the only decent thing I can do."

Drummond laughed quietly. "If that's how you feel," he said, "I can only give you one piece of professional advice."

"What's that?"

"Find your wife."

After a moment of puzzled thought, Whitaker admitted ruefully: "You're right. There's the rub."

"I'm afraid you won't find it an easy job. I did my best without uncovering a trace of her."

"Did you try old Thurlow?"

"Her father died within eight weeks from the time you ran away. He left everything to charity, by the way. Unforgiving blighter."

"Well, there's her sister, Mrs. Pettit."

"Address," observed Drummond, dryly: "The American Embassy, Berlin. . . . Pettit's got some sort of a minor diplomatic berth over there."

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Whitaker shook his head. "It's not easy to remember. Matter of fact, I don't believe I ever got one good square look at her. It was twilight in the hotel, when I found her; we sat talking in absolute darkness, toward the end; even in the minister's sturdy there was only a green-shaded lamp on the table; and on the table—well, we were both too much worked up, I fancy, to pay much attention to details."

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"My care of your property. You left a good deal of money and securities lying round loose, you know; naturally I felt obliged to look after 'em. There was no telling when Widow Whitaker might walk in and demand an accounting. I presume we might as well run over the account—though it is getting late."

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"Then have him in, by all means. I want to say howdy to him, if nothing more. And then I'll clear out and leave you to his troubles."

Drummond laughed a trifle sourly. "Max has developed into a heavy-weight entrepreneur, you know."

"Meaning theatrical manager? Then why not say so? But I might've guessed he'd drift into something of the sort."

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## LANDSLIDE IN MAINE ELECTION

Republicans Carry Everything in Pine Tree State

### VOTERS CAST RECORD BALLOT

Milliken Ousts Curtis From Governorship by About Thirteen Thousand—Two United States Senators and Solid Delegation in Congress Elected by G. O. P.

**THE MAINE VOTE**  
Latest returns from cities, towns and plantations in Maine and from soldiers in Texas give:

For Governor  
Milliken, Rep., 80,992  
Curtis, Dem., 67,395

For Senator  
Mallo, Rep., 78,851  
Fernald, Rep., 80,191

Johnson, Dem., 68,969  
Giles, Dem., 67,516

For Congressman  
First District  
Gondall, 20,359  
Stevens, 16,793

Second District  
White, 19,610  
McMillen, 18,880

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## WAITED FOR RICHES THAT NEVER CAME

Baum Received Bunch of Roses From Ice King Instead

New York, Sept. 15.—Charging that Charles W. Morse promised him "riches beyond his wildest dreams" for aiding in his release from the federal prison at Atlanta, and that his only reward was a bunch of American beauty roses, Max Baum is suing the former "Ice King" for \$100,000 for false promises.

Baum claims that Morse and his wife engaged him to stir up public sentiment to obtain the release of the men from prison on grounds of ill health. Baum maintains that he succeeded, but the "riches beyond his wildest dreams" never came.

### TROOPS GET GOOD NEWS

Men From Massachusetts and Rhode Island Are Coming Home

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 15.—The Massachusetts and Rhode Island National Guard are going home next week. Next Sunday will be the last Sunday the Bay State brigade will spend on the border. Joy reigns in camp in consequence.

Orders have been received at the regiment station here that no more horses or mules shall be issued to either the Bay State or Rhode Island troops and that the regiment station officials must be ready to take over the animals which have been issued to the troops in the immediate future.

Officers of the Ninth Massachusetts regiment headquarters force say that they have been ordered to check their horses and quartermaster equipment preparatory to turning over these animals the latter part of this week or the first of next week.

### MILK INQUIRY COMING

Cost of Production and Threatened Rise in Price to Be Looked Into

Washington, Sept. 14.—A national probe into the cost of producing milk and the justification for the threatened rise in prices was announced by the agricultural department.

W. J. Spillman of the office of farm management, B. H. Rawl, chief of the dairy division, and Department Solicitor Caffy will be in charge of the government effort. Spillman said he would appoint a special investigator, an expert of national reputation, to study conditions throughout the United States to learn whether producers would be justified in a general price raise.

Caffy was ordered into the case at the suggestion of administration leaders when milkmen and distributors, who are charged with holding the whip-hand over the farmers, threatened anti-trust law action if the nation's milk producers sought to combine.

### DEATH OF JOSIAH ROYCE

Philosopher at Harvard Had Been Honored by Many Colleges

Boston, Sept. 15.—Professor Josiah Royce, one of the most distinguished philosophers that America has ever produced, died yesterday from heart failure at his home in this city. He had been for twenty-four years professor of logic and of the history of philosophy at Harvard.

In academic circles, Royce ranked as possibly second to the late William James among American philosophers. He had made the study his life work and was the author of numerous works, most of them on subjects connected with philosophy.

He was born at Grass Valley, Cal., in 1855. He had been signally honored by many of the world's best known universities and held seven degrees.

### Japan's Assurances

Washington, Sept. 15.—Japan, in a formal note to Ambassador Guthrie, transmitted to the state department, assures the American government that the new Russo-Japanese treaty does not repeat former conventions, and the imperial government has not entertained for a moment any intention to depart from its policy respecting the integrity of China and the open door.

### To Hunt Up Shoe Markets

Washington, Sept. 11.—Clarence E. Bosworth of Boston was appointed a special agent of the department of commerce to conduct an investigation of far Eastern markets for American boots and shoes.

### Lady Eglantine Quits Cackling

Greenboro, Md., Sept. 14.—Lady Eglantine, the most famous of aristocratic chickens, is dead. Her supremacy dates back to her pullet year when she laid 315 eggs in one year.

### Lid Raised in Bangor

Bangor, Me., Sept. 13.—The lid is off in Bangor. Election day and the strike are past and the mysterious word has been passed around that it is all right to open up again.

During August 6755 automobiles were registered in Massachusetts, an increase of 69 percent over August of last year.

Lyman A. Bowker died at Waltham, Mass., from a fractured skull received when he fell from a moving street car.

John Nelson, an invalid, fell fifty feet from the third story window of his home at Cambridge, Mass., and was killed.

Joseph Vratil was killed by gas poisoning in bed in a Boston lodging house. The police reported the case as accidental.

## GERMAN BASE NEAR CAPTURE

British and French Troops Are Closing In on Comblès

### COUNTER ATTACKS REPULSED

Vienna Claims Russian Drive in Carpathians Is Checked—Results of Heavy Fighting on Macedonian Front Obscured by Contradictory Reports—Bulgarians Hold Greek Forts

London, Sept. 15.—Hesit by the British on the west and the French on the east, the village of Comblès, in the Somme region of France, apparently is on the verge of capture by the entente forces.

With the British firmly established in the Lutz wood, less than a mile from the western outskirts of the village, the French a mile east of it have driven their wedge in farther and captured La Priez farm, through which runs the road to Rancourt. The farm has been held by the Germans as a point of support against French encroachments upon Comblès.

Along the Peronne-Bethune road north and south of Bouchavesnes the Germans, according to Paris, have vainly attacked the newly won French positions in the hope of regaining their transport line to the north, but all their efforts have been without success and the French have maintained all their gains.

The Tenthale allies are continuing their advance on the Dobruja sector of Roumania, according to Berlin and Sofia. Across the mountains in Transylvania, the Roumanians have attacked west and east of Hermannstadt, but were repulsed, says the Vienna war office.

In the Carpathians the Russians attacked vigorously the forces of the central powers at Smirno, Ludova and Capul, storming positions after heavy preparatory bombardments. Their efforts to drive forward, however, were stopped, with sanguinary losses, according to Vienna.

On the Macedonian front considerable heavy fighting has taken place, but with the results obscured owing to variant reports by the different war offices.

The Serbs in the Lake Ostrova region are declared by Paris to have made appreciable progress against the Bulgarians, while both Berlin and Sofia report bombardments in this vicinity, but mention gains for neither side. On the front where the Italians are facing the Bulgarians, Sofia asserts, the Italians have been put to flight. In the Dolan region the British have taken a Tautonic position. Several Germans were made prisoners and a number of machine guns were captured.

Although it had been previously stated that the Greek forts at Kavala were evacuated by the Bulgarians, Berlin says they are all in the hands of the Bulgars and that the Greek troops which were at Kavala have been sent to Germany, where they will remain until the end of the war "in the state of neutrals."

### CAMPAIGN AMMUNITION

Hails Moving of Celluloid Manufacturing Company For the Present

Milford, N. H., Sept. 15.—Officers of the Sherman Manufacturing company announced that because of heavy orders for campaign buttons they would not move their celluloid factory from Milford before Oct. 15 at the earliest.

A new factory is being built at Malden, Mass., and it was expected the business would be taken to that city in August. An order for a million Wilson buttons was followed closely by an even larger order for Hughes buttons. Extra help and longer hours are now scheduled until the campaign rush is over.

### Page's Majority Grows

Burlington, Vt., Sept. 14.—Revised primary returns increased the lead of Senator Page, Republican, in the party contest for renomination over Governor Gates and former Governor Fletcher, and apparently changed the previously indicated victory of John P. Weeks into a defeat by Roger Holburn in the Republican contest for lieutenant governor.

### Bangor Strike a Failure

Bangor, Me., Sept. 11.—Bangor's street car strike, which has been on since Aug. 25, was declared off by unanimous vote of the two-thirds of the strikers who had remained loyal to the union. The other third had returned to their jobs as individuals.

### Four Killed in Detroit Fire

Detroit, Sept. 15.—Four men are dead and a score of others narrowly escaped from a fire which swept the Salvation Army industrial building.

### New Yorker Weds Stepmother

New York, Sept. 15.—Complying with the dying request of his father, Royal L. Peck married his stepmother. Both are 35.

### Aviator Falls to Death

Fredericksburg, Tex., Sept. 15.—Jack Miller, a Texas aviator, fell seventy-five feet and was instantly killed here.

Isador Giam was killed and several persons were injured when an automobile containing eleven people skidded and overturned near Northboro, Mass.

Three cows, yoked in their stalls, were strangled to death in the barn of Charles H. Christrom at Newton, N. H., when the floor of the barn collapsed.

## DODGED DEATH ON MANY OCCASIONS

"Mile-a-Minute" Murphy Sent to Hospital by Auto Truck

New York, Sept. 15.—Charles M. Murphy, the policeman who earned the nickname of "Mile-a-Minute Murphy," is in a hospital here with his left leg fractured and his left knee broken in two places.

Murphy, who has had many narrow escapes from death, having been buried in quicksand, hit by an aeroplane and run over by an automobile, collided with a motor truck while on a motorcycle and was thrown to the street. His left leg probably will be too stiff for riding hereafter.

Seventeen years ago Murphy won his sobriquet of "Mile-a-Minute" by riding at that rate on a board track between the rails of the Long Island railroad behind a train. It is said that he won 1899 prizes as a bicycle racer.

### POLICE DRAW GUNS

Capture Five Men Believed to Be Responsible for Many Robberies

Boston, Sept. 15.—While five alleged burglars and three women were holding a "pow wow" in a Bowdoin street lodging house two police officers descended on the room and at the point of revolvers arrested all.

The police believe that in the arrest of the men they will clear up the mystery surrounding several break-ins and already they have charged them with breaking into two houses.

The police would not divulge the names of the girls arrested. They are not suspected of having any connection with the break-ins.

The men told the police they were Edward Geller, 23; Harry Lee, 21; Thomas Keyes, 21; Thad Jones, 20, and Archie Keyes, 21.

Lee, after his arrest, attempted suicide in his cell by swallowing corrosive sublimate which he had hidden in the lining of his shoe, and Keyes' body was found to be simply a mass of gun and stab wounds.

### MARSHALL ACCEPTS

Formally Notified of His Renomination for Vice President

Indianapolis, Sept. 15.—Vice President Thomas R. Marshall was notified last night of his renomination for vice president on the Democratic ticket and formally accepted the honor. A large number of prominent Democrats were present.

Marlin H. Glynn, former governor of New York, delivered the speech of notification, after having been introduced by J. A. M. Adair, candidate for governor of Indiana, chairman of the ceremonies.

All the speakers praised the present Democratic administration, replied to the Republican attacks which had been made on it, and expressed confidence of a Democratic victory.

### PASSENGERS ALL SAVED

Burning Steamer Which Raced to Harbor Will Be a Total Loss

Marshfield, Ore., Sept. 15.—The coastwise steamer Congress, afire in her hold and enveloped in a huge cloud of smoke, raced to the entrance to Coos bay last night and anchored. An effort was made to transfer her 233 passengers to a bar dredge.

At 5 o'clock flames broke out amidships on the Congress. Lifesavers and boats from the dredge quickly got to work.

All the passengers of the Congress were saved, but the ship, which was ablaze from stem to stern, will be a total loss.

### BEATS COBB'S RECORD

Kirkham Gets Thirty-Two Hits in Thirty-Nine Times Up

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 15.—Kenzie Kirkham, left fielder for the St. Joseph Western league team, has established what is believed here to be a world's record in batting. In the last thirty-nine times at bat Kirkham has made thirty-two hits.

"Ty" Cobb in 1913 set a record of thirty-one hits in thirty-nine times up.

In his last fourteen times at bat Kirkham has hit safely every time. Last season he led the Northern league at batting, hitting .352.

### Doctor Held on Death Charge

Boston, Sept. 15.—Dr. Richard C. Kennedy, 61, is under arrest, charged with performing illegal surgery on Matilda Burton, 20, who died at the city hospital. The police refuse to divulge any of the details of the case.

Brady Left \$84,000,000 Estate  
Albany, Sept. 14.—The first accounting of the executor of the late Anthony N. Brady, by which it is shown his estate was valued at approximately \$84,000,000, was approved by the surrogate here.

### Champ Clark Admits Defeat

Joplin, Mo., Sept. 13.—"We got whipped, and I guess that in all I will say about the Maine election," said Speaker Champ Clark. "We got beaten good and plenty." Clark took an active part in the Maine campaign.

Richard H. Smith, clerk at the Boston central postoffice for ten years, is accused of stealing money from the mails. He was held for a continued hearing.

Jesse Pomeroy, 1160 prisoner, began the forty-first year of his solitary confinement in the Massachusetts state prison for the murder of little children in Boston.

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Accounts subject to check are invited.

**NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY,**

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## SOON TO TRAIN ARMY AVIATORS

War Department Will Announce  
Reorganization Plan.

WILL MAINTAIN SCHOOLS.

Civilians as Well as Officers Will Be Eligible—Instruction Begins With Easy Flight, in Which Pupils Encircle Field at Comparatively Low Altitude and Try to Land.

In a short time the war department will announce the plans which have been approved by the general staff of the army for the reorganization of the aviation arm of the regular service, a reorganization which contemplates the training of about 1,000 aviators, half of whom will be in the active and the other half in the reserve service.

These plans call for an equipment which will include aeroplanes of all the various military types, for a thorough system of training, for the mobilization and so far as possible the standardization of the various industries which can be utilized in the manufacture of aeroplanes or their equipment for military purposes, and, lastly, for means by which young men who can pass the mental, physical and moral test of the regular service may obtain the practical and theoretical instruction necessary to equip them for a commission as an officer of the aerial reserve service.

There will be established a system of training schools which are expected to be second to none in the world. The machines manufactured especially for training purposes will be of types to fly from thirty-eight to sixty miles an hour and designed with the idea of obtaining a machine easy for a novice to operate.

### Flying With Instructor.

During the preliminary stage of his education as an aviator the pupil always flies with an instructor until he is able to pilot the machine alone under very good air conditions. The instructors in this preliminary stage are civilians, of whom there are now three at San Diego, where there is the only military aviation school now in this country. Only officers of the regular service are now eligible for the training, a condition which will cease as soon as the new scheme of aerial organization goes into effect in the next few weeks.

After an officer has completed the preliminary stage of his training and is certified as able to operate his machine without the assistance of an instructor pilot, his training passes under the control of an experienced army officer, who is a veteran pilot.

The San Diego instruction begins with very easy flights in which the pupil simply encircles the field at comparatively low altitudes and receives instruction in landing. After he has mastered the simpler problems of aerial navigation the instruction gradually leads up to the most difficult of maneuvers which are made under all possible weather conditions. No pilot is permitted to go into the air unless he has some definite maneuver to make. After landing from each flight he reports back to his instructor and together they go over every detail of the flight, the instructor pointing out mistakes and indicating how they are to be obtained.

### Requirements For Certificate.

This system of progressive instruction is continued until the student is able to make all the flights which are enumerated in the government requirements for a junior military aviator's certificate. These requirements are as follows:

Five figure 8's around pylons 1,000 feet apart, keeping all parts of the machine inside of circle whose radius is 300 feet.

Climb out of a square field 1,200 by 1,200 feet and attain 500 feet altitude, keeping all parts of the machine inside of square during climb.

Climb 3,000 feet, cut off motor, spiral down, changing direction of spiral—that is, from left to right and right to left—and land within 150 feet of previously designated mark.

Land with dead motor in a field 500 feet by 100 feet, assuming said field to be surrounded by a ten foot obstacle.

From 500 foot altitude land within 100 feet of previously designated point with dead motor.

Cross country triangular flight without landing of approximately sixty miles, passing over previously designated points, at a minimum altitude of 2,500 feet.

Straightaway cross country flight without landing of about ninety miles from previously designated points at a minimum altitude of 2,500 feet.

### JOKE STARTS OIL RUSH.

Campers Poured Kerosene Into Pump in Pennsylvania Village.

Kerosene oil poured down a pump in front of the home of Jerome Hawkins at Clarksville, Pa., started a wild rush to obtain oil leases at almost any price.

The kerosene was poured down the well following publication of the report of the "oil strike" in a newspaper. Leases were bought of all the land in the vicinity of the well. Many crooks, however, having visions of fortunes, secured leases and paid the bonuses for land adjacent to the well. The hoax soon became public, and the campers left.

### Domestic Finesse.

"These are unusually fine cigars, Mrs. Jiggers. Your husband is lucky to have you select them for him!" "Oh, he doesn't smoke that kind regularly. I use them to slip in his pocket whenever I give him a letter to post."—Baltimore American.

## That First Day Off to School

His mother gave him a pat and put his hat on straight. And tucked his satchel in his arm and said to hold it tight. Then, while the other children waited for him at the gate, She kissed him, and we let him go, our eyes with pride alight. Away to school, away to school! Our little baby boy, That's never been away from us three hours before, to school! We stood and watched him out of sight and said, but not with joy, His mother cried a little bit, and I glomed like a fool.

For, oh, there is so much to learn, so much we know must be, So much of sweet and sorrow and so much of right and wrong. We want to keep him sheltered, but we really know that he Must learn to cope with others or he never can grow strong. Must learn the thousand lessons which the teachers never teach, Must learn the elemental laws the elemental laws. Ah, yes, we know it's best for him, yet nothing hurts us more, And wish we had our baby back, the one we lost today! —Lou Shipley in Ladies' Home Journal.

## BRUSILOFF IS IDOL OF THE WHOLE RUSSIAN ARMY

Leader of New Offensive Gives Views of Commander's Duty.

A. A. Brusiloff, commander of the Russian offensive against the Austrian battle line, is sixty-four years old and looks forty-five. He took part first as a captain and then as a major in the Russo-Turkish war of forty years ago. "How old values have been upset!" he said to M. Breshko-Breshkovsky of the Petrograd House Gazette when he had told that enterprising journalist that he could not remain on the front, not even to welcome and write about the "new army."

"Take Shesheloff," he added, naming one of the most distinguished generals of that war. "It is thinkable that an ostentatious, decorative general like that, galloping about at the front in a white uniform and on a white horse, should exist today? Possibly he would only last a quarter of an hour, for if the Germans fired a few volleys nothing would be left of the dashing horseman."

"In those days this splendid bravado had its object and meaning. It was an inspiration to the troops. But now, when everything has disappeared from the surface and been buried in the ground, Shesheloff could be seen by, at the most, two companies."

"That is not enough to justify the exposure of the life of the commander of an army to such danger. At the same time I am far from thinking that the commander of an army should merely sit at his headquarters or drive round visiting the staffs of corps and divisions."

"On the contrary, a commander must be visible at the front and under fire, so that the officers and soldiers may see him and feel his presence and so that he may witness the actual circumstances of the battle. Only by these means can there be a living bond between a commander and the army."

A. A. Brusiloff, according to M. Breshko, lives by nerves, strenuous work and a sense of duty. He eats very little. He regards dinner as a necessary evil, and it is finished in not more than twenty minutes. Immediately after he goes to the adjoining carriage-workroom of his head of the staff—and they are occupied together till late at night.

The soldiers worship him, says M. Breshko. He never courts popularity among them. He talks to them seldom and then with a matter of fact abruptness, but "in his few words lies a knowledge of the soldier's soul, a skill in finding the direct road to the soldier's heart, which could never be taught, but which must be deeply rooted in the man himself."

A. A. Brusiloff's physical endurance at sixty-four is said to be amazing, even now one of the best cavalrymen in Europe.

## SEEK TOWN TO TEST CURE.

Tuberculosis Prevention Society Has \$150,000 to Spend.

Dr. D. S. Armstrong of New York, representing the National Association For the Study of Prevention of Tuberculosis, went to Massachusetts to search for a town of about 100,000 population on which to expend \$150,000 for a scientific test in stamping out tuberculosis. Various communities in Massachusetts and New York state will be visited before the place is selected.

Discussing his quest, Dr. Armstrong said: "We want a town that has some industries, because tuberculosis is a poor man's disease. We don't want a town of commuters, as we could not keep track of them, and yet the town must not be too far removed from the large industrial centers."

## PIANO TYPEWRITER NOW.

By Playing a Piece Through Many Copies Can Be Made.

The London Daily Express says that Herman Borewsky will shortly introduce to England the "most wonderful invention in the world of musical mechanism since the coming of the automatic piano player." It is a piano type writer, reproducing in ordinary musical notation whatever the performer plays. A pianist can make a copy of any piece of music by merely playing it through. By the insertion of a roll of paper and a dozen copies may be made in one operation, as with an ordinary type writer. The inventor is an Italian.

### Uninvited

"The land called for the rent this morning."

"And to ask him to call a day?" "Oh, so necessary. He threatened to."—New York World.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

## DOMESTICS NOW MAKE MUNITIONS

Better Wages in Factories Than For Housework.

BIG HOTELS ARE HARD HIT.

Decrease in Immigration Since War Adds to Scarcity—Employment Agencies Can't Fill Orders, and Many Quit Business—Increased Earnings of Farm Workers.

The scarcity of domestic servants, which has been growing constantly since the European war halted the tide of immigration to the United States, has begun to cause housewives much anxiety. Employment agencies hold out little hope for an early solution of this vexing problem.

The decrease in the number of women seeking housework has been marked by an advance in wages ranging in some instances from 50 to 60 per cent. Employment agencies have been considering plans to induce country girls to come to the cities and undertake domestic work. They have also discussed among themselves the practicability of offering this kind of work to office girls receiving lower wages than generally are earned by domestic workers.

W. E. Kiesel, superintendent of the public employment bureau, said a large stack of orders for domestic servants had been received by the bureau, which was unable to fill them because there were comparatively few applicants for the jobs. He attributed the shortage in domestic labor to the lure of the munition factories and other industries offering more attractive industrial conditions if not better wages.

### Factory Work Attractive.

"A representative of a munition factory in Bridgeport, Conn., drops into this office every day to see if there are any women who will take work in the munition plants," said Mr. Kiesel. "The company furnishes women munition workers with rooms at \$2 a week in the company's dormitories and, in addition, advances to each woman a meal ticket for two weeks. The meal ticket is paid for in installments, the company making four semi-monthly deductions from the wages of the worker. The women start at 15 cents an hour, and on an average the unskilled workers earn from \$11 to \$15 a month clear, while the more experienced are paid as high as \$10. In addition, we are receiving requests for workers from munition factories in Jersey and from other industries near New York city."

"The best feature of the scarcity of help is that domestic and farm workers have at last come in for a little increase in their earnings. The most urgent demands we receive usually are from hotels, restaurants and institutions of various kinds. They have to procure women servants in order to continue operation, whereas the housewife manages to get along without her servants when unable to obtain them, and therefore shows much more patience while waiting for her order."

"The wages earned by immigrants and girls range from \$18 to \$25 a month, whereas a year ago the same class of help could be obtained for from \$10 to \$18. It is useless now to offer an experienced servant \$20 a month, because there are too many persons who will pay \$30 and \$35 a month."

"While hotels and restaurants do not pay much more than private households, they are able to procure help more easily because they require of their help definite duties and regular hours and impose certain other conditions which the women laborers find more to their liking."

## HUSBAND CAN CHOOSE HOME.

But the Wife Wears the Trousers in It, Court Rules.

Over the home the wife may be the boss, but to the husband alone belongs the privilege of deciding where that home shall be, according to an opinion expressed in the Gates avenue court of Brooklyn by Magistrate Dodd. Mrs. Loretta Schlemann had an altercation with her husband, Lester, which resulted in the arrest of the latter.

Called upon to explain the difficulty he had with his wife, Schlemann said: "Your honor, my wife wants to live in Ridgewood, and I want to live in South Brooklyn, where I am employed."

"The right is with you," returned Magistrate Dodd. "In this argument, your wife should be satisfied to make her home wherever you decide. This is one situation of family life where the wife should not wear the trousers."

## SALE OF WEST INDIES.

Danish Parties Agree to Avoid Election Over the Plan.

A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company says the Danish political crisis arising out of the proposed sale of the Danish West Indies shows signs of collapsing suddenly.

"Although a general election seemed inevitable," the dispatch adds, "it now appears to look as if the sale of the islands might still be accomplished without an election. The fact appears to be that all parties are beginning to feel that an election would be a calamity at the present time and should be avoided if possible."

### It Was All Over.

Molly, the new girl, was one of those heavy handed creatures who was forever dropping or breaking things. Hearing a crash of glassware one morning, her mistress called to a servant who was in the next room: "Well, Molly, what are you doing now?"

"I ain't doin' nothin', miz. It's done," replied the treasure.

## THE RECALL FOR DUTY EXCITED

Satisfaction Expressed When It Became Known That Legislation Would Prevent National Tieup.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S orders for the return of 15,000 militiamen from the border to states in which railway terminals are situated for possible use in protecting government property and upholding the laws in the event of a railway strike created a stir at the border camp. When it was apparent that no strike would be called there was considerable relief in camp.

### Silk Pajama Soldier.

Although the majority of the boys are contented—in fact, pleased—to be able to sleep on cots in their underclothing and covered with army blankets, it remained for Bobby Mullen of Pittsburgh, the congenial little bookkeeper for the Keystone National bank, to set an example in the wearing of "evening clothes." Shortly after taps Bobby retired to his tent and donned a pale of clean, white silk pajamas. Bobby was subjected to good natured jokes because of his introduction of home comforts into camp life, but they surely have a good effect, for Bobby may be seen dashing across the parade grounds fifteen minutes before the rest of the troop has awakened.

"Major" A. T. Pagan of Homestead, Pa., who is the proud possessor of a scanty crop of blond hair, is the proudest man in camp because he recently received four cakes of toilet soap from friends in Pittsburgh to keep his hair from becoming sunbaked. "Major" says his hair is a valuable asset in winning the hearts of the fair sex in his home town, and as absence makes the heart grow fonder he hopes to have a busy season when he returns, and if he does not maintain his blond tangle the girls may have a hard time identifying him. So every day a regular barber shop shampoo is given his head in the hope that it will enhance his already manly appearance.

### Queer Pets For Soldiers.

"Bird songs, more beautiful than I have ever before heard and more joyously audible, fill the men to their sleazas in camp here. The chief singers, the natives say, are mocking birds. They are gray, with white splashes of color in their wings, and never seem to be able to sing enough," says the New York Mail's McAllen correspondent.

"The Second Texas already has made pets of the wild creatures found near its camp. One Texas company has taken a wild hog, known locally as a 'havelina.' It begs its lieutenant owner to come and play with it and fairly squeals with delight when he appears. It seizes his arm in its mouth, but never presses his hands down hard. And it fights for its owner, rushing all others angrily as they approach."

"Two ducks have been pressed into drill service and taught to 'mark time,' stand at attention and at 'parade rest.' They follow their owner even on his visits to the New York camps and create no end of merriment. Horned toads held on leashes are common in both the New York and Texas camps, while ground squirrels, caught young and tamed, are beginning to appear as pets."

"The folks at home will no doubt hear some weird animal tales in their first batch of letters home. And here's some advice from the actual front: Believe the tales, however weird, for they are probably true."

### Employers Ignore Pledge.

Many Minnesota members of the guard who were promised full pay or part pay by their employers when they were urged to enlist are complaining their employers have stopped their pay, and as a result many will probably have to apply for discharges because their military pay is not sufficient to provide for the needs of their families.

The Minnesota regiments, which are at Llano Grande, Tex., received their full quota of mules, about 120 to each regiment. With the exception of horses, the Minnesota brigade is ready so far as transportation is concerned, to take the field. The Minnesota artillery still has horses for only one battery, but animals for the other batteries are expected to arrive in the next two weeks.

A company of the Third Minnesota infantry, hailing from Crookston, boasts of a membership comprising about 50 per cent Canadians. Credit for the success of the first review of the Minnesota troops since coming to Llano Grande belongs to Brigadier General Frederick Rosche of Duluth. General Rosche staked out the line of march not only for the Minnesota regiments, but for all infantry organizations in camp and located the position of each regiment. There was not a single hitch in the program, and General Rosche was complimented by the regular army officers for his work.

Ham and eggs are the principal article of food served in restaurants hereabouts. The waiters serve so much ham and eggs that they think of nothing else.

### Some Sad News.

The following sorrowful items were gathered in the Colorado camp: Corporal George Cordingley, who makes \$21 a month now, being one of the most hardworking and ambitious young men in camp, didn't have any-

## POSSIBLE STRIKE BORDER TROOPS

Shower Baths a Camp Luxury. Humorous Items of Colorado Soldiers—Strategic Importance of Laredo.

thing to spend his pay on except soap, ketchup and chewing gum, and he waited so long for it. He saved part of it to take to the border with him, thinking it better to buy Mexican conveniences than to waste it on unimproving food and drink.

Primes were the dessert which the newspaper reporters had to eat if they ate at the officers' mess.

Captain G. A. Blanchard was seen bereft of his mustache, which he re-emerged should make it all the better for the mosquitoes on the border who take a liking to the captain's face.

Major A. W. Williams was seen drinking cochen, a fattening liquid.

Rookie Babo Pratt of Stober, being six feet nine inches tall, was being measured so the war department could look around for a tourist sleeper to fit him.

Any soldier would feel sorrowful who had time for more than a year to get married and then didn't do it until eight days before the call to the border came, which is the case of Major W. P. Packer, the well known bridegroom of the artillery.

### Laredo Important.

That Laredo is considered second only to El Paso in strategic importance among the border towns is apparent from the number of troops being gathered there. A conservative estimate of those now in camp is 10,000.

Plans provide that this number will be increased from time to time. New quarters are in process of construction.

With the exception of the Second Marine Infantry regiment of Missouri, details of which are scattered up and down the Rio Grande on patrol duty, all of the men are equipped within a radius of three miles.

El Paso, of course, still leads in the number of troops in her encampments. Brownsville contingents of troops are not concentrated as at Laredo, but cover a great deal of territory along the river front, extending for many miles in both directions from the town.

St. Louis cavalry, Troop B, has moved from its congested quarters at Fort McIntosh to a new camp ground on Laredo heights. Though the work of erecting the tents, digging drainage ditches and latrines, building incinerators and shower baths had to be done all over again, the boys worked with a will, for the new location is the ideal camping site of Laredo and has been coveted by every aggregation of the national guard that has been brought here.

Immediately upon their arrival the members of Troop B christened their prospective home Camp Butterfield, in honor of their captain, C. S. Butterfield. The modern conveniences are either at hand or are being installed. Water had been piped to the heights several days before the troop was moved. A street car line runs within a hundred yards of the camp, telephone service has been extended, and the installation of electric light in each of the tents is proceeding rapidly.

In contrast to the sand and dust of the lowlands the camp ground on the heights is green with grass. The temperature seems much cooler, and the absence of the frequent dust storms is a pleasing relief.

### Shower Bath a Luxury

Showers will make a tremendous difference to the men of the Second brigade and auxiliary troops of the division at McAllen. It is possible to get some refreshment out of a bath taken in a zinc washtub, but it is a long, tedious process, and just now there is little use to be made of the refrigeration coils that have been opened to the soldiers for swimming.

It is one of the sights of the camp to see the men coming into town for a bath in the early afternoon. Each man will have a towel and a piece of soap—usually bar soap—beneath his arm, and each heads straight for Fourth street, where the barber shop and the McAllen hotel are situated. The crowds about the bathroom doors for the rest of the afternoon block all passage.

One day the hotel sold forty-eight baths at 25 cents apiece. Allowing ten minutes for each bath, the room was in use for eight solid hours during the day. The next day the hotel's drainage system went askew and the bathroom closed. The groan that arose upon the news might have been heard for miles around. Later a battery of shower baths was opened as a speculation and became a gilt edged, guaranteed investment within thirty minutes.

When the camp shower baths are installed and in use much of this will change, of course. Then it may be the chief concern of the men will be when they will get new clothes. Just now they need them badly. They have been requisitioned, but they too are somewhere along the railroad. The rough work of establishing camp and the rains that have been of almost daily occurrence simply have played hob with the uniforms the men had to start with. Many of the men look more like coal rascals coming up for a breath of fresh air than they do soldiers from New York city.

### Not Through the Roof.

"We lost our roof yesterday by the gasoline pump."

"You mean that it slipped from the kitchen fire?"

"No. An old family friend for away by a chimney, and the house is a motor car."

## Oddities in the News

Playful cow, by tightening rope used by Glen Cove woman in leading it, cut off woman's thumb.

Hot weather note: Credit man gave up \$5,000 job in rubber factory to preach at \$1,200 in Tulsa, O.

Bolt of lightning discovered gas in abandoned well in Pennsylvania, and owner is now getting \$50 worth a day.

Mr. Wood Drinkwater has gone back to Chicago, but a New York hotel still has Mr. Will Wood, who says he lives here.

Cleveland wife secker has written mayor of Duluth to recommend a plain young widow, sweet, slow, receptive and jolly.

Inhabitants of Lodz, Poland, who go dirty on streets will be seized by German military authorities and scientifically cleansed and shorn.

Million dollar movie theater in New York, to hold 3,500, to be of concrete and have no stairways, balconies and galleries to be reached by slopes.

## FRANCE MUST REBUILD

3,000 OF HER RUINED TOWNS

Large Cities Outside War Zone to Be Godmothers of Stricken.

France has made preparations for the reconstruction of the towns and villages of the northeast, almost 3,000 in number, destroyed or seriously damaged by the German invasion. The large French cities which were untouched by the war have undertaken to act as "godmothers" to the stricken towns and communities. Lyons is ready to give material aid to Lille if that afflicted city returns to the possession of France.

The famous Arts and Crafts college in Lille, obliterated from that city by the Germans, is being reorganized in Lyons and at the favorable hour will be restored to Lille. Paris will be the godmother for a multitude of towns.

Several cities are bidding for the honor of having Verdun as a foster child, as the great fortress city, though not captured, is badly wrecked, and Marseilles may be successful in this regard. Arras may be allotted to untouched Dijon, which has gathered in many refugees from that war wrecked city.

Meantime an exposition is being held at which great building and contracting corporations of France have presented models of new towns and villages which they will undertake to erect in a given number of days for a fixed sum of francs and centimes. Where hasty construction is needed these quickly erected models will be selected, a variety of plans being determined upon in view of the varied conditions of the centers of population to be replaced. A certain quantity of the quick construction work probably will be needed even in towns only partially destroyed, as the refugees are anxious to return to the sites of their homes at the earliest possible moment. More permanent structures can later on be put up at leisure.

One of the touching sights described at the Paris "reconstructed city" exposition is the crowd of refugees from the invaded region who go there. Many of them shed tears at the thought that these new model structures are to take the place of the quaint, irregular buildings that have been associated with their ancestors for generations.

Important consideration is given to the fact that immediately after the war there will be so much building to be done that labor will be exceedingly scarce, and it will be necessary for the time being to be content, in many places at least, with makeshift structures until sufficient numbers of workmen can be found to attend to the building of solid houses. The factories and the government works will make a severe demand on the available labor of the country. Arrangements are already being considered for importing large numbers of Italians and Spaniards to assist in the reconstruction work.

Many of these will follow the advance of the French on the Somme front, as it is the purpose of the government to restore conditions as rapidly as possible.

## TAKEN FROM THE MAIL.

What the Censor in England Has to Say Up Until War's End.

The most interesting museum in London is closed to the general public. It is the museum of the censor, where various attempts to get past the blockade are exhibited. Its contents have come chiefly from the United States.

Among other things it consists: A packet of pure rubber soap in the form of narcissus bulbs.

A pound of lard made to look like a newspaper.

A forty pound side of bacon sent first class mail from St. Louis in which the postage was \$5.

Letters written on sheets of putty rubber.

Shoes, some of them wrapped in leather.

Sausage shaped rolls made to look like bundles of newspapers, but containing in some cases rice, and in others of sliced ham.

Two iron crosses addressed to an American child.

Three bits of contraband sent to be sent but will be sent to the war is over.

Not All Her Fault.

The new girl was one of those heavy handed creatures who was forever dropping or breaking things. Hearing a crash of glassware one morning, her mistress called to a servant who was in the next room: "Well, Molly, what are you doing now?"

"I ain't doin' nothin', miz. It's done," replied the treasure.

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Dr. J. C. Fletcher



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**CHEAPEST**

**AND BEST**

**In This**

**Town.**

**NO**

**TRouble**

**TO**

**ESTIMATE**

**Children Cry**

**FOR FLETCHER'S**

**CASTORIA**

## ELECTING A PRESIDENT

13



HAYES.

**More Votes**  
**For**  
**Tilden,**  
**but**  
**Hayes**  
**Elected**  
**In 1876.**

**A** GAIN in the election of 1876 the candidate who received the smaller number of popular votes was elected president. Samuel J. Tilden of New York, Democrat, received 4,281,885 votes, and his Republican opponent, Rutherford B. Hayes of Ohio, received 4,033,050. The result of this election was in doubt for many days. Discrepancies in Louisiana changed one vote, and the result in the electoral college was: Hayes, 185; Tilden, 181. An electoral commission decided for Hayes. William A. Wheeler of New York was elected vice president.

James A. Garfield, Republican, defeated W. S. Hancock, Democrat, in 1880. Chester A. Arthur was elected vice president and after Garfield's assassination became president.

(Watch for the election of Cleveland in 1884 in our next issue.)

## REVEALED A STATE SECRET.

An Indiscreet Envoy Who Paid Deary For His Loose Tongue.

In a history of the Turks, Chalcoy, a Greek, relates how a fleet of Crusaders sailing toward Constantinople in the beginning of the thirteenth century was becalmed at the entrance of the Hellespont.

At that time there was at the court of Athens an ambassador of the king of France, who set out in a galley to visit the chiefs of the fleet. The admiral confided to him that he had been ordered to take Constantinople by surprise.

The ambassador spoke of the difficulties and dangers of this passage, as it was between two banks from which ballistae could hurl upon the vessels enormous stones, boiling oil and, above all, Greek fire.

The admiral revealed to him that the governors of the forts would make little resistance, as they had been bribed. The ambassador was so pleased that as soon as he had returned to land he had great trouble to hold his tongue. He was heard to prophesy in mysterious words that the famous passage would soon be forced.

As there were spies on all sides the words of the ambassador were soon carried to Constantinople. When the fleet presented itself in the Hellespont the catapults of the Turks manifested great activity. The bribed captains of the forts had been removed and others were in their places. The indiscreet ambassador was recalled to Paris and executed.

## STORY OF TWO BOYS.

Their Methods Were Different, and So Were the Results.

Two boys left home with just money enough to take them through college. They both did well at college, took their diplomas in due time and got from members of the faculty letters to a large shipbuilding firm with which they desired employment. When the first boy was given an audience with the head of the firm he presented his letters.

"What can you do?" asked the president.

"I should like some sort of a clerkship."

"Well, sir, I will take your name and address, and if we have anything of the kind I will write to you."

The other boy then presented himself and his papers.

"What can you do?" the president asked him.

"Anything that a green hand can do, sir," was the reply.

The president touched a bell that called a foreman, and the college graduate went to sorting scrap iron. A week passed, and the president, meeting the superintendent, asked, "How is the new man getting on?"

"Oh," said the superintendent, "he did his work so well that I put him over the gang."

In two years that young man was the head of a department and on the way to a salary larger probably than his friend will ever earn.—Youth's Companion.

## Why Children Like Candy.

Children like candy because of its properties of sugar, a food quickly absorbed by the human system. The purpose of all food is to supply the energy that is wasted by physical exertion. Some foods more than others contain the elements necessary to furnish this supply and vary in the time required to feel their benefits. Sugar is actually turned into real energy within a few minutes after it is eaten, and candy gives a quick supply of the energy called for by the activities of youth. Thus the constant need of energizing force by children lends them instinctively to crave candy.—Exchange.

## A Great Oak Tree.

Arden park, New Orleans, claims in the Washington oak the largest tree of its species in the world. Its wide-spreading branches are festooned with Spanish moss.

## Sure Reward of Patience.

Never ask a woman for her reasons. If you will only keep still and wait awhile she will give them to you.—Boston Transcript.

## Making the Little Farm Pay

By C. C. BOWSFIELD

Farmers who are dissatisfied with what they have gained in hog raising will be making a serious mistake if they wholly abandon pork production.

Four cents a pound is a liberal allowance for the cost of raising pork, and the market for several years has allowed a profit of 3 to 4 cents on this. There is not the slightest danger of prices going below a living basis. The hog is pretty sure to remain a mortgage lifter wherever he is allowed a clean field for forage and is fattened on feed that is at once wholesome and economical. There are times when



FARMERS SHOULD NOT ABANDON PORK PRODUCTION.

corn cannot be fed very liberally. This is when grain is high and pork comparatively low, but every practical man knows how to feed hogs in a less expensive way than to use corn as freely as it is sometimes supplied.

Dairy byproducts are useful in swine feeding, due to the protein that they contain. Skim milk is palatable, easily digested and otherwise adapted for the nourishment of growing animals. Especially is milk useful for young pigs, for its use enables the farmer to wean them more easily, and this product assists in growing a frame of substantial form.

Tankage or oilmeal supplies protein in a desirable form for swine feeding, especially if they are used as a supplement to ground oats, feed and corn. In the absence of an abundance of milk the following ration would give good results for young pigs: A hundred pounds red dog flour, fifty pounds ground oats, ten pounds tankage, two pounds bone-meal. This should be mixed and fed in the form of a thin slop about like buttermilk. The pigs should be given just what they will clean up with avidity at each meal.

As they increase in size a small amount of soaked corn could be added. The corn is not to be soaked more than twelve hours. Do not fail to use forage crops for brood sows nursing a litter of pigs. Alfalfa, rape, soy beans, red clover, oats and Canada field peas or combinations of these crops supply excellent feed. In addition to the forage crops, one may use to advantage the following grain mixture: A hundred pounds ear corn, fifty pounds red dog flour, twenty pounds wheat bran, twenty pounds tankage, two pounds bone-meal, one pound salt, ten pounds oil-meal. The corn may be fed in the form of meal, but there is no great advantage in grinding or preparing corn for swine. The other products named should be mixed and fed in the form of a thick slop.

It is well to arrange trough room so that the pigs as soon as they are old enough can partake of the same feed mixture as their mother. When they are six weeks of age a creep should be provided where the pigs can run to a trough inaccessible to the mother, where the same feed, reduced by the addition of water, is available. Neither the brood sows nor the young pigs should be given more than they will clean up with relish. Indigestion, scours, thumps and other disorders result from overfeeding and inactivity. An acre or two of clover, alfalfa or rape are fine for the health and growth of pigs, and a few carrots and artichokes will save corn and help to produce a good quality of pork. After pigs have reached fifty pounds their ration should be made up about as follows: One hundred pounds red dog flour, 100 pounds ground oats, fifty pounds cornmeal or shelled corn, fifty pounds wheat bran, twenty pounds tankage, twenty pounds oilmeal, five pounds bone-meal. When they reach 125 pounds they should have rather more grain, using either corn, barley or peas.

Hog raisers never have occasion for discouragement while their animals are in good health, but it is necessary to provide pasture, clean water and shade. It also should be kept in mind that sucking pigs are not to be let out on wet or chilly days. All the recognized breeds have their good points, and a farmer's success in pork production depends rather on careful management than on the breed selected. There are two distinct types of swine—the fat hog type and the bacon type. The former is represented by the Duroc Jersey, Berkshire, Poland China and Chester White, while the latter is represented most commonly by the large Yorkshire and Tamworth.

## Orchard Management.

A demonstration in orchard management conducted by a county agent in New Jersey included the best practices in pruning, spraying, fertilizing, cultivating and thinning and packing and shipping the fruit. The records of one demonstration show that a five acre apple orchard brought in, during the past year, \$335.40. The total expense was \$235.40, which included \$39 depreciation on a sprayer and seed and labor in seeding the cover crop for the next year. This orchard yielded a net profit of \$719.70, or \$143.94 per acre, in addition to an interest charge of \$15 per acre.

## Humility Not All.

Humility is the part of wisdom and is most becoming in men. But let no one discourage self reliance. It is of all the greatest quality of true manliness.—Louis Kossuth.

## Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

## SPEED OF THE ZEPPELINS.

In War Trim, Fully Loaded, the Average Is Forty Miles an Hour.

Not so many years ago a British engineering expert calculated that the Zeppelin could not attain a speed of thirty miles an hour, as he proved by figures that the ship would collapse under the air pressure. At the time this speed had been actually exceeded by a Zeppelin, says R. P. Henne in "Zeppelins and Super Zeppelins."

Taking the tendency to be attributed to high speed to the vessels. In still air it is doubtful if a higher speed than sixty-five miles an hour can be reached, and by the most careful calculation Mr. Henne has come to the conclusion that the average speed of the modern Zeppelin in war trim is about forty miles an hour, full load.

"Of course," he says, "with a favorable wind the ship may often be running at over fifty miles an hour, and the difficulty of gauging wind speed often causes erroneous estimates of Zeppelin speed by observers on land. In the upper region where an airship is moving there may be a strong current, while near the earth there is a calm."

It is well to note that for a short period a Zeppelin can climb faster than an aeroplane. By throwing out ballast, going full speed ahead, jamming the tail down and showing the nose up, a Zepp jumps a thousand feet or so in about half a minute. This rate of climb, however, cannot be maintained.

## EXERCISE AND FOOD.

In the Interest of Good Health They Should Just Balance.

"It has not been so very long, comparatively speaking, since our ancestors were almost exclusively animal in their daily pursuits," says the New York Medical Journal. "Since then the blessing of cooking has proved often a curse. In that it adds temptation to our natural tendency to take more food than we need for sedentary purposes, merely for the sake of the flavor thereof."

"It is such a joy to dine, and other sources of pleasure seem so scarce or of such less moment to the average man that to a large extent eating has become one of the reasons for existence. We have made much of the evil of treating to alcoholic drinks, but the temptation held out to intemperance in foods is a more widespread evil, with serious consequences in the long run."

"With a reasonable amount of muscular exercise, perhaps, true physiological balance is reached then if we are purely sedentary. We approximate more nearly our animal ancestry as to muscular activity, and we can exercise our digestive powers a trifle more without harm. Surely if we do not expect to suffer in one way or another the amount of bodily exercise must balance the intake of food or the intake of food must be made to correspond with the degree of bodily activity."

## That Is the Way.

In some ways the laws of nature are the laws of men. The laws of ancient Wales were in advance of those of today. J. E. Lloyd in his "History of Wales" mentions that in some of the codes (which were, as a rule, very severe on theft) a remarkable provision exempted from punishment "the starving man who, after begging for three days and receiving nothing, helped himself to the food which he needed in order to keep him alive. That every man had the right to live was a principle of the law, and the sentiment of the country demanded that every person of substance should keep open house not only for ordinary travelers, but also for the destitute and the friendless."

## Speed of Bullets.

The rate of fall of the bullet from the line of projection is fixed by the laws of gravity; hence the more rapidly the bullet is made to pass from the rifle to the target the flatter will be this curve or "trajectory," the less accurate the estimation of distance required and the less the chances of error through an inaccurate estimate of distance.

The normal velocities of our sporting rifles, in black powder days, were about 1,300 feet per second. The first of the small bore, high power, smokeless variety raised this to 2,000 f. s. for bullets of military length and 2,200 for shorter sporting bullets. Now it has gone up to 3,100 f. s. The burning questions asked again and again by the rifleman are: "Where will we stop?" "Will the 4,000 f. s. bullet come next?"

## How "Abide With Me" Was Written.

At the age of fifty-four Lyte found himself doomed to die of consumption, and in sorrow at having to leave his task unfinished he prayed that at the least it might be granted to him to write something which would live to the glory of God when he was dead. Then on the last evening he ever spent at Brixham, after preaching his farewell sermon, he took his pen and, as the sun was setting over the ships that lay in the harbor, "Abide With Me" was written. Next morning he started for the Riviera and there died a month later.—London Telegraph.

## Whereupon Pa Grunted.

"Would you marry pa if you had it to do all over again?"

"Yes, my dear, I would, but I think I'd collect all the fine girls he promised me first."—Detroit Free Press.

## Coming.

"Have you any unanimity in your family, Mrs. Jobby?"

"Not yet, ma'am, but we'll catch it. We get everything that's a-goin'!"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

## Knows Those Sizes.

"I notice the ladies all tell the shoe clerk exactly what sizes they wear."

"Say on, Macduff."

"And I also notice that he measures their feet just the same."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## The KITCHEN GUPBOARD

### CONSERVES AND SPICED FRUITS.

**G**RAPE CONSERVE.—In putting preserves in jars be sure they are absolutely airtight or they will spoil before you have a chance to use them. After the pulp of ten pounds of grapes, remove the seeds, then add skins and six pounds of sugar, five ounces of acid pulp, and a pound of vanilla and cook thirty minutes.

**Plum Conserve.**—Three quarts of plums cut up, three pounds of sugar, using a pound of French vanilla, a half pound of raisins washed and dried, and of half a pound of an orange. Mix and cook thirty minutes or until thick enough.

**Spiced Grape Jelly.**—Take eight quarts of stemmed grapes, a quart of vinegar, an ounce each of white cloves, cinnamon and allspice. Boil together about ten minutes, then add a bowl of sugar to each of juice. Do not have grapes too ripe.

**Spiced Raisins.**—Make a syrup with two pounds of sugar, using best brown sugar, and a pint of vinegar, with a teaspoonful each of broken stick cinnamon, cloves tied in muslin and half a nutmeg broken fine. Heat to boiling point, skin and pour over two pounds of fine selected raisins picked from stems. Let drain after standing over night. After draining off syrup in the morning reheat it. Put in the raisins and let them soak in the hot syrup until tender, keeping just below the boiling point. When plump and tender put into jars. Roll down the syrup to the desired consistency.

**Spiced Quinces.**—Pare large quinces and cut into eighth lengths, preserving the cores and peeling for jelly. Cover the quinces as soon as cut with cold water, and when all are pared and cut place over the fire, where they will heat gradually and let steam until tender. Pour off all the water except enough to keep quinces from burning and add three quarts of their weight in sugar. Weigh again, and when sugar is dissolved, to every four and a half pounds allow a half pint of vinegar and a tablespoonful of more of mixed whole spice and stick cinnamon. Cover closely and simmer for fifteen minutes, and if you want the quinces to look transparent and rich in color let them stand until cold and reheat for fifteen minutes more. Repeat this until they are desired color, adding a little more vinegar and sugar syrup if necessary. These spiced fruits are very different from the pickled fruits which can only be served as other pickles are. This richly spiced fruit takes its place with the finest conserved fruits.

Anna Thompson.

## The KITCHEN GUPBOARD

### IRONING DAY MENU.

**TUESDAY—BREAKFAST.**

Plums, Stuffed Baked Tomatoes.

Waffles, Honey.

Coffee.

**LUNCHEON.**

Egg and Potato Salad.

Golden Bread Sandwiches.

Milk Shake.

**DINNER.**

Julien Bouillon.

Broiled Bluefish.

Maitre d'Hotel Butter.

Parsley Potato Balls.

Stuffed Green Peppers.

Watercress Salad.

Blackberry Pie. Iced Tea.

**Light Soups.**

**GREEN CORN SOUP.**—Three ears

corn, two cups milk, two cup

fuls rice stock, a teaspoonful salt,

one-eighth teaspoonful white pepper, a

teaspoonful cornstarch, two teaspoon

fuls butter, one-quarter teaspoonful pa

prika.

Utensils: Knife or scorer, measuring

cup, teaspoon, saucepan, double boiler

Directions: Score and grate the corn

(there should be one and one-half cup

fuls after it is grated); put in saucepan

with a cupful of rice stock. Bring to a

boil quickly. Have the milk in top of

double boiler. When it boils add salt,

pepper, butter and cornstarch. Wet

with a little cold water and boil three

minutes. Serve in soup plates and

dust with paprika. This amount makes

five large plates and is very hearty.

**Potato Soup.**—Three potatoes, a pint

of milk or milk and cream, an onion,

two tablespoonfuls of butter, a table-

spoonful of flour, salt, white pepper,

parsley and celery seed. Boil the po-

tatoes until soft. Brown the cut up

onion in the butter and have the milk

hot. Mash the potatoes while hot and

beat thoroughly into them the flour,

the butter and onion, the salt and pep-

per. It should be beaten until creamy.

Stir the whole gradually into the hot

milk and let it cook to thicken proper-

ly. Then serve at once. Sprinkle

